The total circulation of THE TRIBUNE is now 801,000 copies, and is divided as follows. The list is as nearly exact as possible, in view of the fact that a large proportion of our editions is disposed of through news-dealers, and we are obliged to rely, in part, upon their statements as to where their sales are distributed:

Actions o		WALLEY CO.	The same
Alabama,	281	Montana	187
ATTENTIA	42		1,059
Arkansas	522	Nevada	831
California	1,689	New-Hampshire	4,271
Colorado	567	New Jersey	9,694
Colorado		New-Mexico	45
Connecticut		New-York12	
Dakota		NOW-TOTAL	502
Delaware	546	North Carolina	
District of Columbia.	712	Ohio 1	8,739
Florida	139	Oregon	270
Georgia	329	Pennsylvania 5	2,975
1daho	135	Rhode Island	1,896
Illinois	6,580	South Carolina	487
(ndiana	6,513	Tennessee	1,692
Iowa	6,948	Texas	822
Idwa	2,697	Utah	199
Kansas	1,420	Vermont	6,925
Kentucky	201	Ariamento.	
Louislana		Virginia	1,144
Maine	8,112		1,640
Maryland	1,124	Washington Ter	68
Massachusetts	8,813		4.092
Michigan	6,685	Canada	983
Minnesota	2,294	Foreign	686
Mississippl	350		Carol Vy
Mississiply	8,648	Total circulation 30	1,000

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is far larger than that of any other newspaper, and is distributed over a larger territory. Advertisements inserted in each of our editions will reach 301,000 actual subscribers, and, as each paper is read by five persons on an average, every advertisement is placed before 1,500,000 readers. By no other mode can business men reach so many first-class customers, for The TRIBUNE circulates among the most enterprising, intelligent, and wealthy classes. For \$25 an advertisement of ten lines is placed before 300,000 heads of families in every State and Territory, as well as in foreign countries. For \$730 an entire column of THE TRIBUNE is at the disposal of advertisers, while the cost of sending 300,000 circulars of the smallest dimen-, sions would be over \$7,000. This illustrates the cheapness of advertising in The Tribune.

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, real estate owners, those wanting farms, implement manufacturers, seedsmen, dealers in plants, dealers in stock, bankers, school-teachers, and all others who desire to secure patrons and customers in New-York City, as well as in all parts of the country, will find it to their own manifest and great advantage to advertise in THE TRIBUNE as a portion of their regular legitimate expenses. But comparatively few of oar American manufacturers have learned the benefits of advertising their goods and wares, while importers, and those who sell imported goods, reap rich returns from their investments in advertising. Our manufacturers fully understand the principles of protecting American industry, but they must learn the advantages of letting the American people know why American goods should have the preference, and where they can be bought.

As a brilliant instance of the value of advertising, Bonner's Ledger is probably the best living example, Mr. Bonner having been one of the first to understand the wisdom of systematic expenditure, and having the plack to put his money where it would bring him returns. As late examples of the profitableness of advertising American manufactures, we refer to the success of the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass., and the National Watch Company at Elgin, Illinois. With proper expenditure in newspapers of large circulation, the same results can be realized in all branches of business. An advertisement, kept before the public, is a perpetual sign and a perpetual invitation to customers, and the more legitimate

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under approprinte heads, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Leaded and Displayed Advertisements charged

Special Notices-Fifth Page-40 cents per line each Insertion. Advertisements on Eighth Page are charged 30

cents per line each insertion, Business Notices-Fourth Page-60 cents a line

each insertion. Item-[Announcement]-In City News Column, 60

cents a line for solid Agate space. Fancy Type is charged double and Cuts treble rates

for space occupied. About ten words average a line.

Deaths and Marriages are charged \$1. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertising-25 cents a line each inser-

Cuts and Fancy Displayed Advertisements are charged double rates in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIB-Item-[Announcement]-50 cents a line each inser-

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertising-\$2 a line each insertion Cuts and Fancy Displayed Advertisements are charged double rates in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Item-In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Announcement]-\$3 a line each insertion. No less by the quarter or year. Terms invariably in advance.

Tribune Office, Sept. 16, 1868. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE SHANTIES NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

The Fifth Avenue enjoys, far and wide, a prestige for elegance, fashion, and general refinement. Strangers visiting New-York bend their steps thither without loss of time, and, in Summer, especially, they never fail to be favorably impressed by the long lines of brown-stone mansions, stretching away as far as the eye can reach, until the bright green of the trees, by which they are shaded, becomes merged in the dim blue of the distance. It is by this route that strangers usually make their way to Central Park, which may be looked on as the terminus of the Park, which may be looked on as the terminus of the avenue, so far as the city is concerned. Arrived at Forty-sixth-st., the abodes of wealth and fashion begin to show sparsely, and at intervals, on the right hand and on the left. Presently, as the great bowlders and sloping ridges of the Park come into view, a strange webitectural contrast presents itself to the gaze of the observer. All along the southern boundary of the Park, and stretching away to the East River on one hand and the Hudson on the other, lies a disone hand, and the Hudson on the other, lies a dis-trict of bare, gray rocks, perched upon the summits of trict of bare, gray rocks, perched upon the summits of which, or nestling down in the numerous hollows, are wooden shanties of every conceivable shape and size. So thickly grouped are these along Fifty-ninthst, immediately facing the Park; and upon a space extending laterally from Fifth-ave, to Ninth, that they form a closer inspection, are to be found many people and things very much at variance with the immediate vicinity of a great city's most fashionable quarter. A large portion of the tract is said to belong to the estate of a person now deceased, during whose lifetime the "squatter" by whom the rocks are now occupied obtained a foothold here. Hitherto there has been no serious effort made to disposeess them,

cupied obtained a footbold here. Hitherto there has been no serious effort made to dispossess them, though their ejection has been talked of, from time to time, for several years past. It is stated that they propitiate the land-owners by certain proffered, and accepted, tithes of poultry, pigs, and other such produce as they have found means to raise. Certainly the settlement is not decreasing in population. Hordes of children of all sizes are to be seen basking and tumbling among the rocks, and it may be ob-

Hordes of children of all sizes are to be seen basking and tumbling among the rocks, and it may be observed that, to keep pace with the increase of the inhabitants, curious enlargements, or excrescences, have grown out upon many of the shanties, producing, in some cases, picturesque effects of broken lines and varied light and shade.

The little colony of Bohemians inhabiting these swellings is, as may be supposed, of a very mixed and heterogeneous character. During the day-time many of the adult inhabitants are absent, some of them roaming through the city as rag-pickers, others engaged in carting junk, negotiating for soap-fat, chaffering for "any old bats," mending numbrellas, and in the various occupations followed by the desultory industrials who come among us from foreign lands. Several of them keep horses—a feature which these somewhat the character of a giosey ancamu-

ment to the place. Over the doors of some of the shanties are rude sign-boards, announcing that the gentlemen who occupy the premises are not above treating with parties who have old iron to dispose of, or old hoop skirts, or scraps of tin, copper, lead, and such other articles as come within the denomination of "junk." The German and French languages are or old hoop skirts, or semps of the coper, read, and such other stricles as come within the denomination of "junk." The German and French languages are both to be heard reverberaling among the rocks here, while the Irish element is suggested by the bullet-heads and pugnacious faces of many of the urchins, as well as by the sonorous grunt of the inevitable pig. In some of the inclosures, very fine specimens of poultry are to be seen, and from these many of the squatters derive a fair profit. Among the five stock of the place, however, the most conspicuous are the dogs and goats, who appear to live upon excellent terms with each other. The canine element is quite as varied and heterogeneous as is the human one here. There are dogs who understand both German and French, while, again, there are less giffed ones, to whom the English tongue alone is intelligible. There are large dogs with shaggy coats and manes, that bristle up like "quills upon the fretful porcupine" when a stranger sets foot within the sacred precincts over which they keep guard. Smooth-haired dogs, with indications about them of having the blood of pointers and foxhounds in their arteries, are very common here. Very few of the dogs are small, because the use to which most of the cartie in which their owners collect aches rang and such other convertible commodiwhich most of the carts in which their owners col-lect ashes, rags, and such other convertible commodi-ties as the garbage-boxes and ash-barrels of the city sidewalks furnish. Powerful animals alone are fit for this duty. Most of the dwellers here have two for this duty. Most of the dwellers here have two sets of dogs, one set employed in carting during the working-hours, while the other remain at home to guard the premises. These dogs are usually very quiet unless molested, but all their savage nature reveals itself upon the least attempt to interfere with them or meddle with the property of their masters. Just touch with your cane a wheel of one of the little carts that may be seen along the curbstones of the streets, with dogs harnessed to them, and the gleaming teeth and flashing eyes of the team will be apt to remind you that "discretion is the better part of valor," and urge you to hasty retreat.

Among these shantes, generally there is less filth and squalor than are to be encountered in such city districts as Mackerelville and the parliens of the Five Points. The fresh breezes from the East and North Rivers circulate about the place, keeping the air breathed in it to some extent pure. Most of the little dwellings are whitewashed, but a number of them are so quilted with a patchwork of rusty sheetiron, old bits of carpet and such other materials as are not usually comprised in the category of the architect, that they display here and there what architect that they display here and there was a reconstruction.

are not usually comprised in the category of the architect, that they display here and there what artists call "bits of color," affording subjects for the pencil that may almost take rank with the Italian lazarone, or the variegated vagrants of Spain.

The dwellers in this curious place are very rough and very reticent, looking with jealous eyes upon the stranger who wanders into their midst. If he be decently dressed their gaze will be riveted on his clothes with an intensity unpleasantly suggestive of the possibility of his being converted into junk. To the possibility of his being converted into junk. To his questions—unless he comes in a configerial capacity—they will return griff answers or none. They will not encourage their tykes to fly at him, to be sure; but should these irate animals make demonstrations upon his throat or legs, no word of command will come from their masters to divert them from their diabolical purpose. The women, laggard and wrinkled from their groveling toil annul ashes and dirt, are no more communicative than the men, while, as for the small boys and girls of the place, one might as successfully attempt to obtain information from their as from the kids and puppydogs with which they lie or sport among the arid rocks. The time cannot be far distant, now, when this conglomeration of shantles, with all their inthis conglomeration of shanties, with all their in habitants and live stock, shall have given place to another order of things. The property on which they stand is now of immense value, for thitherward tend which the humble settlement among the rocks must ere long be overflowed and swept away.

THE HARVEST OF THE YEAR.

Our harvests, notwithstanding a most unfavorable Spring season, are more bountiful than in any recent year. We do not mean that the grand aggregate alone is larger, but that the yield in detail over a application has been united with favorable meteoroapplication has been united with favorable meteorological influences. Let no one, however, take it for
granted that next year, and in the years following,
an impoverished soil is at all likely to yield as bountifully as it has done this year, even though other
conditions should be favorable. Perhaps the present
abundance is due as much to successive years of
comparative barrenness as to any other cause. Perhaps the crops were nourished by fertility accumulated fom the atmosphere, and another fruitful season may require it the future another series of
deficient years. The truth undoubtedly is that the
generous Summer showers and the extreme heat
have developed fertilizers which in ordinary vitation to customers, and the more legitimate
the business the better will advertising pay.

EATES OF ADVEETISING IN THE NEW-YORK
TRIBUNE.

No advertisement taken for less than the price of
two lines in The Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly
Tribune.

Semi-Weekly, or Weekly
Tribune. that bread should be so dear, and all descriptions of food be so difficult to obtain. While the season was favorable for most kinds of small grain, and in particuor corn; the growth of potatoes was forced so h that on most of the wet clays they rotted badly, much that on most of the wet clays they rotted badly, and they are now as scarce, or at least as dear in the great markets as in any former period. A barrel of fine potatoes is worth as much as a barrel of apples, notwithstanding the culture of the tubers was more general and thorough this year than ever before. The lesson taught in this respect is that for growing potatoes on any soil which is not naturally porous, and such is limited, underdraining is an absolute necessity, and when ground shall be so prepared for this croot that the yield may be certain in wet and hot sity, and when ground shall be so propaged for the crop that the yield may be certain in wet and hot seasons, it will be prepared for the growth of every other production, and in particular for wheat, in dry, backward, and otherwise unfavorable ones. Fruit-growen through a large part of the country lament growers through a large part of the country lament an unfavorable season, and apples are uncommonly searce with the great majority of farmers. And yet, in some sections, the crop is bountiful, and the prices are no higher than in recent years of abundance. It is to be noted that although only in limited sections have orchards borne this year, still in comparison with the whole country, the yield is so large that the aggregate supply is nearly as great as was the case ten or lifteen years ago, when the crop was generally good through the whole country. It would seem easy to grow pears, taking one look at some heavily loaded pear orchards, but this fruit is, in comparison with apples, exceedingly dear; indeed in comparison with apples, exceedingly dear; indeed dear without any comparison; and yet, perhaps, not less than a million of dollars have been invested in the purchase of pear trees; they have generally had fine cultivation, but only a few find the investment profitable. The time has come when the truth ment profitable. The time mactions of the minds of fruit-growers, that their business requires a great deal of study, not only with regard to treatment and the needs and peculiarities of soil, but also with respect to climate along lines of latitude and longitude, and the influences which of latitude and longitude, and the influences which larger or smaller bodies of water have upon trees, and the growth and maturity of fruit. For it is to be observed that this has been done by a limited number of individuals and committee with the most marked success, and the day has arrived or it is immediately approaching, when the ignorant and careless cultivator will not be able to compete with the man who is skillful and educated, for he does not discriminate, nor does be understand, except that.

> short, we have entered upon an age of sharp compe-tition in horticulture, and so far from the condition being less favorable to the undisciplined man, it will, with each year, grow still more unfavorable, and in the end all such will, by natural causes, be crowded with each year, grow still more unfavorable, and in
> the end all such will, by natural causes, be crowded
> out, and, in a manner, annihilated.
>
> The same condition of things is obtaining with regard to agriculture, although the operation is slower,
> masmuch as the business is of much greater magnitude. With a soil growing poorer, and in competition with farmers who are continually improving
> their acres, the common farmer cannot go on as hitherto, and he must arouse himself for renewed efforts.
> If possille, let an acre of heavy land land be underdrained that he may be convinced that \$50 cannot be
> more profitably invested. Then, let every source
> from which manure can be made on the farm be considered, and let whatever is secured be placed where
> it will not leach, and a large portion offits fertility be
> lost. It was intended that each farm should contain
> within itself whatever shall make it fertile and productive, for it is impossible that a system by which
> one farm robs another can be sustained. In short
> the common farmer must call to his assistance ideas, the common farmer must call to his assistance ideas, for we are entering an age of ideas, and when this shall be done through the whole country even better harvests than those of the present will be gathered

discriminate, nor does he understand, except that, for some reason unknown, he continually fails. In short, we have entered upon an age of sharp compe-

THE KANSAS AND NEW-MEXICO INDIANS. Gen. Sheridan telegraphed on Thursday, from Fort Hayes, Kansas, as follows:

Fort Hayes, Kansas, as follows:

Gen. Carr, with seven companies of the Fifth Cavairy and Forsyth's scouts under Lieut. Pepoon, struck the Indians on Shutness Creek, south of Beaver, on the 25th inst. and killed ten Indians, five ponies, and captured three ponies. The next day he followed the Indians, who disputed his advance to protect their lodges and stock. The Indians are burning the prairies to the windward, but not stopping the advance of the troops. They forced the Indians to abandon their robes and camp and lodge equipage, capturing and killing 72 ponies. Gen. Carr is still pursuing them. Col. Burkhead is also in the same section, and I think before this has joined Gen. Carr.

A dispatch from Santa Fe says:

An important Indian expedition is being organized in this Territory, which will soon start from Fort Baseomb, on the Canadian River, to operate against the Indians who have been committing depredations in Kansas and Colorado during the past few months. The command consists of six companies of the 3d Cavalry, one or Iwa

and in the various occupations followed by the desultory industrials: who come among us from foreign lands. Several of them keep horses—a feature which tives somewhat the character of a glosev ancama.

Colorado during the past few months. The command consists of six companies of the 3d Cavalry, one or two and soo Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and soo Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and soo Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and soo Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and soo Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and so Utes and Apacho Indians, under the command of the same and sam

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS

First District .- The counties of Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk comprise this District. Col. Alfred M. Wood, the Republican candidate, was captured at the first battle of Bull Run, and sentenced to death by Jeff. Davis. He has served one term as Mayor of Brooklyn. He was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second Brooklyn District. Henry A. Reeves and Dwight Townsend are running against him on the Democratic side. Reeves was in Fort Lafayette for his disloyalty. Townsend is not so objectionable, although he is a renegade Republican. The following was the vote in this District in 1866, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State

ast Fail:	1	856		1867
Counties, Queens Richmond Suffolk	1527	2454	McKean, hep. 2841 1212 3316	Nelson, Dem. 5008 2415 3813
m-r-1	0.220	10113	mission	11104

Second District. Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18 of Brooklyn and the towns in Kings County compose thi district. Henry 8. Bellows is the Republican candidate for Congress, and J. G. Schumaker the Democratic. Bellows taught school several years in New-Jersey and New-York, and was recently appointed Assistant District-Attorney of the Health Board in Kings County. He is a young man of fine talents, a good Republican, and will make a faithful representative if elected. Schumaker is a lawyer. The following is the vote of the District in 1865 as compared with the vote for Secretary of State in

V. Brunt, Barnes, Hughes, McKeau, Nelson Rep. Dem. Ind. Rep. Dem. Brooklyn (part) and towns of Kings Co. 8985 15,514 384...7830 18,327 IIId District.-Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15 and 19. Brooklyn, are embraced in this District. Samuel Booth, ex-Mayor, is the Republican candidate for Congress. He is an excellent citizen respected and honored by all parties. Gen. H. W. Slocum, his opponent is a renegade Republican, and a "carpet bagger" from Syracuse. He

fought in the late war and is a defeated Democratic cau-

didate for Secretary of State. The following was the Dis-

trict vote in 1866 as compared with the vote for Secretary

of State last Fall:

| Chittendea, Robinson, Mehron, Newson, Bep. Dem. Ren. Dem. Bro. Bern. Dem. Bro. 12834 8329 12731 IVth District.-This consists of Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of the City of New-York and Governor's Island. Charles V. Lewis is the Republican candidate for Congress; John Fox the Democratic. The record of the former is good; he is considered an honest man. Fox was an Alderman, Supervisor, a young Tammany Hali politician, and at present represents the district in Congress. The following was the vote in the district in 1865

as compared with the vote for Secretary of State in 1867. N. Y. City (part) ... 3743 14003 2453 15222

VIA District.-In this District, which is composed of the 7th, 10th, 13th and 44th Wards of this city, James Mc Cartin is the Republican candidate for Congress. John Morrissey, the present representative, Gen. Nelson Tay lor, and George Francis Train are the candidates of the Democracy. McCartin was nominated by the Conservative Republicans. John Morrissey attended more closely than any other Democratic representative to his duties in Washington last Winter. Taylor was in Congress before, and was defeated by Morrissey two years ago George Francis Train is in an Irish jail. The following was the vote in this District in 1866, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State in 1867;

| Ellist | Tarist | Merrissey | McKean | Scisson | N. Y. City (part) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .

VIth District.- The 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of this city comprise the VIth District. George Starr is the Republi can candidate, and S. S. Cox (better known as "Sunset" carries the Democratic banner. Starr is an old reside wide extent of our country, with of course excep-tions due to local inflences, such as peculiarity of soil, is a full average, which shows that industrious served four terms in Congress, and was nominated last Senate. If elected, he will be the leader of the Democratic party in the louse. The following was the vote of the District in 1 of for Congressman and in 1867 for

> Secenth District.-The 11th and 17th Wards constitute this District. Joseph C. Pinckney is the Republican Con gress candidate, and Harvey Calkins the Democratic. Gen. Pinckney has a good record; and has flied man public offices with credit to himself and advantage to hi country. The vote in the District for Congress candi dates in 1866 and for Secretary of State in 1867 was as

Union vote. James Brooks, the present representative, is the Democratic candidate. Mr. Brooks is editor of The Express newspaper. Thad Stovens used to say of Brooks's anti-negro speeches, "Iniways liked that speech." "They all one melanchely burden bore." The vote in the District for Congress, in 1805, and for Secretary of State in

| Carrier | Breaks | McKres | New-York City (Part) | 8,210 | 15,816 | . . 5,954 | 10, The IXth Instrict is made up of the 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards, together with Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. Francis A. Thomas is the Republican candidate and John Savago and Fernando Wood the Democratic nominees. Mr. savage is a well-known literary man, as eminent Irish pairiot, a War Democrat, and the author of several inspiring war lyrics. He and Wood are the only candidates now running in the district on the Democratic ticket. The files of THE TRIBUSE contain the dark story of his wickedness. Wood does not improve morally or politically as he grows older. The following table shows the vote of the District in 1866 for Congress candidates, and in 1867 for Secretary of State:

1865, 1867, Tenth District-Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester. Counties comprise this district. David O. Bradley, the Republican nominee for Congress, is a prominent and apright merchant, and a gentleman of jutelligence and ability. Clarkson N. Potter is an out and out Blair man, and a believer in the doctrine of the Brodhead letter. The vote of the district in '66 for Congress, and in '67 for Secretary of State, was as follows:

	18	1866		7.	
Putnam Rockland Westcheste	Robertson, ics. Rep. 1361 1620		McKess, Ret. 1182 1912		

XIth District is made up of Orange and Sullivan counties. Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck has been re-nom nated by the Republicans. His record is of the brightest and best. He entered the army as Colonel of the 16th N. Y. Volunteers, and was breveted Brigadier-General for distinguished service. He served in the XXXVIII. XXXVIIth and XLth Congress, and rendered important service last Winter in the exposure of the Gettysburg lottery scheme, the passage of the bill for the protection of citizens abroad, and other measures. George W. Greene, his opponent, subscribes to the revolutioary programme of Blair, and is a butter Copperhead. The district vote in 1866 for Congress, and in 1867 for Secretary of State, was as follows:

Van Wyca, Anderson, Mchesn, Newst
 Counties.
 Rep.
 Desc.
 Rep.
 Desc.

 Orange
 7,150
 6,571
 6,572
 6,891

 Sullivan.
 3,644
 3,462
 2,761
 3,356
 10,194 9,903 9,353 10,246

XIIth District-Columbia and Duchess Countles constitute this District. Gen. John H. Ketcham has received the nomination for Congress, for the third time, in the District. He was a brave soldler, has an unbicomished character, and is perhaps the most popular man in the New-York delegation in Washington. C. H. Wheaton is his Democratic opponent. In the District the vote for in 1865, and for Secretary of State in 1867,

s follows:	40		15	
Counties.	Ketcham Rep. 5,128 7,407		McKean flep 4,846 6,827	Nelson Dem. 2005 6,700
Total	12,535	10,840	31,873	11,716

XIIIth District consists of Greene and Ulster Counties. The Republicans have renominated Thomas Cornell, and the Democrate are running John A. Griswold, ex-Judge of Greene County. In 1866, the vote for Congressman, and in 1867 the vote for Secretary of State, was as follows :

Total......10,521 10,173 8,051 1.1104 XIVth District comprises Alban; and Scheharte coun ties. Joseph H. Ramsey, the Republican candidate.

ran against Pruyn in 1866, when he carried Albany County by about 500 majority. He is very popular, a good busi' ness man, and will give S. L. Mavhew, his opponent, considerable trouble. Mr. Mayhew is considered the ablest of good social standing. The 1826 vote for Congressmen-

and the 1867 vote for Secretary of State, were as follows Country Rep. Dem. Rep. Albany 11,797 11,088 10,485 12,272 Scholario 3,215 4,532 2,634 4,311 Total......14,972 15,620......13,120 16,603

XVIA District.-The counties of Rensselaer and Wash agton comprise this District. It is at present represented by the Hon. John A. Griswold, who leads the State ticket. A. H. Tanner is the Republican candidate, and Jason C. Osgood, the Democratic. In 1866 the vote for Congressmen, and in 1867 the vote for Secretary of State

Griswold Milliman McKeau Nolson Rept Dem. Rep. Dem. 9756 7313 8892 9375 5933 3050 5948 3507 Total 15,889 10,373 14,590 12,889 XVIIA District.—In this district, composed of Camton

Essex, and Warren Counties, Orange Ferriss has been re nominated by the Republicans. R. W. Livingston is the Democratic candidate. The 1866 vote for Congress, and the 1867 vote for Secretary of State, was as follows: 1866 Hoyle, McKees, Rep. Dem. Rep. 3097 3592 3445 3124 1897 2892 2530 1923 2473

Total.......9341 7412 8810 7420 XVIIth District.-Franklin and St. Lawrence Cour ies compose this, the Republican banner District of the State. Wm. A. Wheeler, the Republican nominee, presided over the Constitutional Convention. He possesses rare ability, has been in both branches of the Legislature. and was in Cougress in 1860. Wm. H. Wallace is the Demperatic candidate. The 1866 vote for Congressmen and the

1867 vote for State Secretary was as follows: Total......13449 5116.....12413 XVIIIth Destrict .- This district; consists of : Fulton

Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties, and is strongly Republican. Mr. Marvin, the present representative has been in the XXXVIIIth and XXXIXth Congresses. The Hon. Stephen Sanford, the Republican comince, is a successful business man and an ardent Republican. John H. White, his opponent, is a lawyer and so acceptable to the Democrats as to be called "staunch and unfaltering" by them. In 1866 the Congress vote and in 1867, the vote for Secretary of State was as

| 1867 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 |

XIXth District.-Chenango, Delaware and Otsego ounties compose this District. Charles Knapp is the Republican nomince for Congress, and Frank Gilbert the Democratic candidate. Mr. Knapp was a Republican when to be one was a reproach. A leading banker, of independent fortune, of rare purity of character, and of accilent ability, he merits every Republican vote in the estrict. Gilbert is a young lawyer. He was in the Assembly in 1865 and 1864, and was a Peace Democrat then. He wants war now. The 1866 vote for Congress and the 1867 vote for Secretary of State in the District was as fo

13621 16752 14045 Total.

XXIA District.—Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis Counties compose this District. A. H. Laflin, the present representative, has for the first time got the nomination, which is equivalent to an election. His services to the country, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, have been very great and he is one of the stanchest Republic cans in Congress. Hon. Andrew Cornwall, the Democratic nominee, was chosen to the Legislature last year. In the District the 1866 vote for Congressman and the 1861 vote for Secretary of State are shown in the following

11734 14876

XXIst District.-The boundaries of Oneida County are the boundaries of this District. Alexander H. Bailey, the present representative, has been renominated by the cratic candidate. The 1866 vote for Congressmen, and the 1867 vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

| Conking | 1866 | Meller | 1867 | Nelson | Nels XXIId District.—Madison and Oswego Counties constitute this District. John C. Churchill has been renominated by the Republicans. He is a zealous Republican, and voted for the report in favor of the impeachment of the President, in January, 1867. Charles Stebbins, .. is the Democratic nomince. In the District in 1866 the vote for Congressman, and in 1867 the vote for Secretary

Churchill, 8107 10088 9195 Total.......14461

AMIII District.-This District consists of Cortland and Onendaga Counties. Dennis McCarthy has been nominated by the Republicans. His Congress record is good, and a speech of his on the finances attracted considerable attention last Winter. Wm. Porter of Jordan s his opponent, on the Democratic ticket. In 1805 the angress vote, and in 1867 the vote for Secretary of State, sere as follows:

 Counties.
 Res.
 Dem.
 Rep.
 Dem.

 Cortland
 2,531
 2,003
 3,477
 2,005

 Onendaga
 11,529
 7,913
 10,268
 8,156
 Total 15,360 9,966 13,745 10,551

XXIVth District - Cavuga, Seneca, and Wayne. Judge Geo. W. Cowles is the Republican candidate. Mr. Pomerroy represents the district at present. After two days' sitting, and 220 ballots, the nomination was made. Mr. Cowles is an able lawyer, a firm Republican, and is very popular. Limore P. Ross, the Democratic candidate, is the leading Democrat of the district, but he has no chance of election. The '66 vote for Congress, and the '67 vot for zecretary of State, are shown in the following table;

0,913 Total......16,189 11,404.......14,347 11,434

XXVIII District.-This district consists of Livingston, Ontarie, and Yates Counties. Wm. H. Kelsey has been commated by the Republicans. He served in the XXXIVth and XXXVth Congresses. Mr. Kelsey is a faithful and efficient representative, and a strong Repubcan. Col. L. E. Faulkner is the Democratic nominee In 1866 the vote for Congression, and in 1867 the vote for Secretary of State, was as follows:

Kelery, Chesetre, McKean.
 Country
 Rev.
 Pens.
 Lep.

 Livingston
 4445
 3141
 4976

 Outario
 5317
 3715
 4780

 Yales
 2875
 1478
 2631
 Tetal......12637 8334 11487 8626 XXVIII District.-Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tomp-

kins Counties comprise this District. The candidates are Giles W. Hotchkiss. Republican, and Alvin Devereaux, Democrat. Mr. Hotchkiss, a lawyer, was in the X XXVIIIth Congress. He is certain to be elected. The following table shows the vote of the District in 1866 for Congress and in 1867 for Secretary of State:

Lincoln. McCormick. McKent. 19em. 3,589 1,883 2,979 2,926 Cousties Kep.
Broome 5,267
Schayler 2,580
Tioga 4,017
Tempkins 4,460 Den. Rep. 3,341 4,731 1,880 2,282 2,682 3,652 2,946 2,735 XXVIIIA District.-Alleghany, Cheming and Steuben

Counties constitute this district. Hamilton Ward has received the Republican momination for the third time One of the most uncompromising and fearless Republicans, he is popular in Congress and in his district, and his reflection is certain. C. C. Gardiner has been nominated by the Democrats. Gardiner is a renegade Republican, who got his position of Assessor of Elmira last year by his Republican professions. The following table shows the vote in 1856 for Congressmen, and in 1867 for Secretary of

 Ward.
 Collina.
 McKean.

 Eep.
 Dom.
 Eep.

 6:74
 2596
 8540

 3:93
 3:97
 3169

 7:292
 5:432
 6839
 Total...... 17,750 11,435 15,638 17,236

XXVIIIth District .- Monroe and Orleans Counties comprise this District. The Hon. Noah Davis, jr., is the Republican candidate, and James McConville the Demoeratic nominee. The former is one of the ablest men in man in the Democratic party in Schoharie County, and the State. He has been on the bench for many years, is an endnent jurist, and will be a strong man in Congress. His election is certain. The following table shows the vote for Congress in 1856, and for Secretary of State in

> natica Hart, Selya, McKean, Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. 10293 3023 auts 3123 2498 3219 McKean, Nelson, Rep. Dem. 9023 8236 . 3219 2216 Orleans Total......10,787 12,791 12,212 10,452

XXIXth District.-This district includes Genesee, Ni agara, and Wyoming Counties. John Fisher is the Republican nominee for Congress, and James Jackson the Democratic. Mr. Fisher's election is beyond all question. Jackson is said to be the most popular man the Demo crats could have nominated. The 1865 vote for Congressman, and the 1867 vote for Secretary of State is shown in the following table :

1866. 1967. 1967. Neps. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Bep. Dem. Dem. 1967. 1968. 1 Wyoming..... 3933 ... 12204 9131..... 11224 9196

XXXth District.-This District consists of Eric County. The Republicans have put in nomination David S. Bennett, and the Democrats Isaac A. Verplanck. Mr. Bennett is a prominent man, of excellent character and good standing. In this District the 1866 vote for Congressman and 1867 vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

XXXIat District.—Cattaraugus and Chantaqua Counties are embodied in this District. The Hon, Peter Sheldon, the Republican nominee, is a good lawyer, was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Hilmois, and is in every way worthy the full Republican vote. James Beggs, Democratic candidate, is, in the words of a Democratic paper, "firm in his advocacy of constitutional principles," which, coming from such a source, means that he believes in the Brodhead letter and Hotatio Seymour. The following is the vote in this District in 1866, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State last Fall:

Counties. Cattarangus8713 3356......7614 4053 14405 7293...... 12440 7616 BASE-BALL.

PICKED NINES—NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN.

The picked nine game for the benefit of
John Zeller, who had his knee-pan broken while playing
in Cincago, came off yesterday. There was a good attendance, and it is probable that a liberal sum was made for
the beneficiary. The contest was of an interesting character, one insing excepted. The two cities were fairly
represented, were well matched in the players, and their
struggles resulted in the following score:

SWATORK 0.8

S PICKED NINES-NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN.

To-day the Actives and Mutuals play at the

The Atlantics are desirous of playing the

The Athletics do not know what to do. A

home-and-home game with the Mutans, even if they were successful, would avail them nothing, while if they lost, it would end all chance of their winning the cham-pionship. Unless they do play the home-and-home, they cannot ask for a new series.

Coroner Flynn yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, Coroner Flynn yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, continued the inquest on the body of Mrs. Anna Ochsenforth, who is alleged to have been poisoned by her husband. Henry, at their residence, No. 83 East Honstonst. Rosa Hitterranth of No. 33 Houston-st. testified that she had lived for several months with Mrs. Ochsenforth and her husband previous to the death of the forner. Witness narrated the symptoms while siek, and added that Mrs. Ochsenforth and her husband had always lived happily tegether. Mr. Charles Miller of No. 278 Stantonst. testified that on Sept. 30 he was called to see Mrs. Ochsenforth, at No. 83 East Honston-st. and found her suffering from simple catarrh; she stated that she had been vomiting freely, and combalned of pain in the head; witness visited her twice, and on the second day the husband told him that he had found his wife lying on the floor instead of the bed; he added that he thought he would take his wife to the hospital, as he could not attend her and the store at the same time. Dr. Doremus, to whom the contents of the stomach were given for analyzation, testified that because he failed to discover any evidence of metallic or organic poison, it was not conclusive that the latter may not have been dealingstred, as evidence of its existence may have been destroyed by decomposition—the more especially as the symptoms of Mrs. Ochsenforth's sickness were such as could have been occasioned by the introduction of poison into the system. Dr. Weber, the physician who attended the woman in her sickness, was also examined, but his testimony was but an elaboration of what he had previously given at the preliminary examination. The case was then submilited to the lary, who rendered the following verticit: "We find that there is probable came for believing that the death of Anna Ochsenforth was caused by organic polson, and we consider it only proper that further investigation be had before the Grand Jury. We request also that the Coroner obtain such further evidence as may throw additional light upon ontinued the inquest on the body of Mrs. Anna Ochsen-

THE WOOSTERST, FIRE-LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following are the losses and insurances of Messrs. J. & W. Lyali, owners and part occupants of the five-story double building, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., destroyed by fire on Thursday morning: Loss on building, \$80.000; insured for \$60.000, as follows: Greenwich, \$5.000; Broadway, \$5.000; Continental, \$5.000; People's, \$5.000; Corn Exchange, \$5.000; Rutgers, \$5.000; Home of New-Haven, \$5.000; Etna, \$5.000; Mechanies' of N. J., \$2.500; Commonwealth, \$2.500; Montank, \$2.500; Fulton, \$5.000; Springfield, Mass. \$2.500; total, \$0.000. Loss on machinery, \$15.000; insured for \$5.000 in the Tradesmen's Co. The Loss of Andrass & Bro., shirt imministaturers, is estimated at \$55.000; insured for \$5.000; Williamsburgh City, \$2.500; Merchants' of Hartford, \$2.500; Chiton, \$2.500; Cay of Hartford, \$2.500; Pacific, \$2.000; (Inten, \$2.500; International, \$5.000; Pacific, \$2.000; (Inten, \$2.500; International, \$5.000; Pacific, \$2.000; Mechanies and Traders, \$5.000; Striling, \$2.500; Pacific, \$1.000. Mechanies and Traders, \$5.000; Striling, \$2.500; Pacific, \$1.000. The loss on machinery is estimated at \$20.000; and is insured as follows: Home of New-Haven, \$5.000; Globe, \$2.425; Bowery, \$2.425; Metropolitan, \$5.000. Total, \$45.000; The loss of filossom & Co. is estimated at \$20.000 on stock, and \$15.000 on machinery. Insured as follows: Filton, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Firemen's, \$5.000; Cornachinery. Insured as follows: Filton, \$5.000; Humboldt, \$5.000. The following are the losses and insurances

ELECTION ORDER.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued the folowing order:

Superinterident Keinieury has been approaching election: You are required to govers yourself and your command in confernaty therewith. The stainte provides that it is the "duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of the day and night, within the Metropolitan Police Diarrict, and the members thereof are accordingly hereby theremate empowered to especially preserves the public peace, prevent erime, obtact and arrest offenders," &c. And the statute further provides that the several needless of the police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest, without scarrant, and to take the custody any person who shall commit, or throaten or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace, or offense directly probabled by act of the Legislature." The fleviend Statutes probable frauduleut voting. And for the crame provide examples probable training the members of your command to use dilinguing probable to the committee of such members of the discovery of every offender against the Richten laws, and no arises and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Richten laws, and no arises and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Richten laws, and on arises and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Richten laws, and or arises and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Richten laws, and or arises and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Richten laws, and the person who may not or attempt to vote illegally. And in case any such persons are arrested to a virtue of the warrant of the vote and the perso

The New-Orleans Picayune, a first-class Rebel

journal, publishes the following account of the recent Rebel outrage in Gretna, a small village near New-

Orleans:

At about 2 o'clock on Friday night, the 23d, an incendiary fire was discovered in Mrs. Brown's greery, in Gretna. The flames soon enveloped the house and leaped into an adjoining building, and the intense heat of the two butning houses ignited the roofing of a tenement house near by. It was impossible to render any effectual aid in extinguishing the burning houses or prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining tenement houses, and in less than hour these were also in flames. While the fire was at its hight several negroes were observed stealing and carrying away whatever portable articles they could lay their hands on. This provoked the citizens, and in the melce which immediately followed three of the negroes were killed. About 40 negroes railed on the instant, armed with minklets and revolvers. Several shots were fired by both parties, and a number of persons were wounded. The negroes finally fed in every some were wounded. The negroes finally fed in every some were wounded. The negroes finally fed in every some were wounded. The negroes finally fed in every direction, seeking the swamps and every uvailable place errise a controlling influence over the rest have been taken into enactory. Among them is the notorious Sain.

Perkins. The police and the unlitary still hold possession have sold in hopes of replacing these cheaper and

of the town. We were informed last night that a detachment of Seymour Knights and Broom Eangers was dispatched to Greina, and that they offered their services to assist in the preservation of the peace. As a first step in securing this result, the Metropolitan Police were required to leave the place at five minutes notice. The requirement was obeyed without remonstrance. The detachment also arrested four negroes, designated by the citizens as ringleaders of the incendiary mob, who were found at their homes. At 11 o'clock the town was perfectly quiet, and all apprehension of a renewal of the disorders had passed away."

THE COURTS.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. In the United States Circuit Court, before

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Jodge Behedict, the mander case of the United States agt. John K. Lambert was commenced yesterday. The defendant, who was the first mate of the American briggentine S. Strout, was indicted for murdering J. Henry sntine S. Strout, was indicted for murdering J. Henry Parker, one of the seamen on the vessel, on the high seas, on the 23d of Dec., 1867. The vessel was near Turks seas, on the 23d of Dec., 1867. The vessel was near Turks Island at the time of the alleged murder. While the vessel-was preparing to leave St. Thomas, a few days previously, the Captain was assaulted, without apparent cause, by defendant, and knocked insensible by a fishing hook. On the night of the marder the second mate went up on deck to sleep, and defendant, who had charge of the watch struck him, while asleep, a very heavy blow with a belaying pin, and without any apparent cause. The second mate called out to Parker, who had been put on the lookout, for help, but received no response. The Captain then came up on deck, and the second mate and himself talked about defendant's attack on the latter. Defendant then ran around the deck with a hatchet in his hands, and going to the side of the vessel threw the hatchet, and his cap, coat, and slippers overboard, and siked what he struck the second mate with, and he replied, "a belaying pin." The captain and second mate then went forward to look for Parker, but he had disappeared, and where he had stood was a mass of blood, brains, and har, the latter of which was identified as Parker's. Parker was never seen afterwards. The captain and second mate then went forward to look for Parker, but he had disappeared and where he had stood was a mass of blood, brains, and har, the latter of which was identified as Parker's. Parker was never seen afterwards. The captain and second mate then went forward to look for Parker, but he had disappeared and manners would indicate him to be a remarkable thing about the case is that defendant, wh

In the case of Charles M. Brien, a bankrupt, Judge Elatenford has decided that on an application unsupported by oath a Register may, in his discretion, order a bankrupt before him for examination. The La Farge mandamus was settled by the

The La Farge mandamus was settled by the Inspectors placing his name on the registry... A sait of John F. Underhili against the Merchants Exchange National Bank, before Judge Jones of the Superior Court, turned on the question whether the defendants had given a package of \$1,000 of notes for one of \$3,000, and \$1,000 had been subsequently lost from it. The Court held that the Bank must establish that it had paid the \$5,000. The cashier testified that he had made up the package from "tabs" attached to small packages counted by his sasistant, and that the amount in the package was correctly stated in his "tab" affagned to it. The plaintiff gave evidence that it had been taken through three or four hands, but without breaking the package, to the Marine Bank, and that there the deficiency was discovered. The defendants imputed no fraud, but merely an accidental loss in the Marine Bank, or on its way there. The jury found for the defendant.

CRIMINAL

Richard Gerhart, who has been under examnation before Commissioner Betts, on a charge of having on the night of the 26th Inst., passed a counterfeit 25 cent samp on Michael Fritz of No. 270 Avenue A, in payment or some lager, was committed for trial.

Marshal Murray has received a pardon from

Marshal Murray has received a parabolic the President for Jonas Atkinson, who was convicted in June, 1867, of counterfeiting and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at hard labor. The pardon is granted on the ground of the old age and infirmities of Arkinson, and also because he has aircady suffered 15 months imprisonment. The probability is that longer confinement would Philip Marcus was brought before Judge Blatch-

Philip Marcus was brought before adge that ford, in the United States District Court, yesterday. A warrant had been issued for his arrest, some time since, on a charge of conspiring with others to defraud the Government out of tax on distilled sprits contained in the distillery in Fifty-fourth st., between First ave. and the East River. He ran away to Philadelphia, from whence he was brought back by Deputy-Marshal John Robinson, and, on being brought before Judge Blatchford, was committed in default of \$5,000 ball.

Mrs. James H. Wheatley of Brooklyn, died econtly at Culpopper, Va. Mrs. Wheatley became pub-ely known by her active efforts on behalf of the South-rn fand, to reneve the destitution of the South, some

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL,

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE,—FISST CALL, 102 O'CLOCK A. M. 12,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '95... c. 1111 1,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '95... c. 1111 1,000 U S 6s 5-20 Con '95... c. 1111 10,000 U S 6s | 100 | Late Shore R. | 100 | Late Shore R.

| 10 Central N | B be, 1 m; 2 m; 3 m; 8 k; N L | 100 | 100 At k; T B | 400 | 100 Caston | 45 | 1,000 | 100 At k; T B | 400 | 100 Caston | 45 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | S Sa, 10:40 CO2 | Octock | 1003 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:0000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:0000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:0000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 | 10:000 |

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS-FIRST BOARD.

Gold opened at 1341, sold at 1341, 1341, closing at 184 @ 1841. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank

were \$68,950,000, and the balances \$2,040,290 04. The whole amount of Sub-Treasury gold, \$300,000, was awarded to Henry Clews & Co., at 134.51. Government bonds were firm, advancing 121 per cent from the opening prices, with a heavy investment demand. The foreign bankers have been heavy purchasers throughout the week, and have taken several millions of the various classes. The advices from abroad give good encouragement to

holders here. The election of Grant will be looked upon as an indorsement of the policy of an honest payment of the debt in advance of the action of Congress in the matter, and upon the announcement of his election a heavy export demand for bonds will THE INCENDIARISM, RIOTS, AND BUTCHERY IN set in, sufficient to drain the country of all its surplus. At the price they are the cheapest security on the European market, and pay larger interest. It only needs the assurance of honest payment to advance their price to par in gold. State bonds were steady. Tennessee 6 per cents

sold 701; new bonds, 701; Georgia 7s, 92; North Carolina 6 per cents, 662; Missouri 6 per cents, 892. Railway bonds were steady. Miscellaneous shares dull. Express shares were lower. Railway shares opened strong, with little disposition to press sales for cash. New-York Central sold at 125 @126; Southern, 86; North Western, 91; North-Western assumed a firm tone, but the business is light, owing customers during the pressure for money. The weak

Erie, 401@411; Hudson, 137; Reading, 981; Michigan Preferred, 921; Fort Wayne, 113. The market has to the indisposition of brokers to buy stocks for their holders have closed out, and brokers are heavily